# SENATE BILL No. 326

#### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 9-21-8-52.

**Synopsis:** School bus stop arm violations. Provides that a law enforcement officer shall issue a summons and promise to appear to a person who the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has committed a school bus stop arm violation. Provides that a statement signed under penalty of perjury by a school bus driver, school bus monitor, or crossing guard constitutes probable cause.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

# **Bassler**

January 7, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Civil Law.



#### Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

### SENATE BILL No. 326

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.188-2015.
2	SECTION 77, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a vehicle and who
4	recklessly:
5	(1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an
6	unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
7	(A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
8	(B) block the proper flow of traffic;
9	(2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a
0	curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five
1	hundred (500) feet ahead;
2	(3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise
3	permitted; or
4	(4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half $(1/2)$ of the roadway to
5	a driver overtaking and desiring to pass;
6	commits a Class C misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A
7	misdemeanor if it causes bodily injury to a person.



1	(b) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly passes a
2	school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device specified
3	in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's extended position commits a Class
4	B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it
5	causes bodily injury to a person.
6	(c) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) results in damage to the
7	property of another person, it is a Class B misdemeanor and the court
8	may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the
9	person convicted of the offense described in this subsection for a fixed
10	period of not more than one (1) year.
11	(d) A law enforcement office shall issue to a person who the law
12	enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has violated
13	subsection (b) a summons and promise to appear under
14	IC 35-33-4-1 instead of arresting the person. A written statement
15	signed, under penalty of perjury, by:
16	(1) a school bus driver;
17	(2) a school bus monitor; or
18	(3) a crossing guard;
19	that affirms or attests that the person has violated subsection (b)
20	constitutes probable cause for purposes of this subsection.

